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REMARKS

The undersigned thanks the Examiner for the indication that claims 3-5 and 8-10 have been allowed. Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, and 12 have been rejected based on newly cited art; however, the undersigned is of the position that all claims 1-12 are allowable without further amendment for the reasons set forth below. The application includes claims 1-12.

Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11 and 12 have been rejected as being obvious over U.S. Patent 5,654,719 to Kunii in view of U.S. Patent 6,230,018 to Watters. This rejection is traversed.

Independent claims 1, 3, 6, and 8 each require that the database stores peripheral information and location names that have been correlated with each other as a plurality of sets (emphasis added). As noted previously, in the practice of the invention, a location name is correlated with a peripheral information (see page 2, lines 7-8 and 14-15; page 11, line 13) in the form of a plurality of sets (see page 3, line 22). The peripheral information may be report information (system information-(e.g., a combination of the communication frequency and color code that a base station uses-see page 10, lines 1 and 2)) and electric field intensity (RSSI) of several base stations from which the phone terminal receives radio waves (see page 9, lines 19-22). In one embodiment, the location name server searches the location name stored in the database which corresponds to the peripheral information transmitted from the cellular phone terminal unit (see page 12, lines 5-7). In operation, the location name can be a proper name (e.g., OO company or OO station)(see page 14, lines 2-4). Figure 6 illustrates interactions between a location information console, a location name server and a cellular telephone terminal. As discussed on page 14 of the application, a plurality of cellular telephone terminals can be used to build up a database of "sets" of location names and peripheral information, and one can use this built up database to assist in locating where a telephone unit is (e.g., where is an employee located?) by comparing peripheral information obtained from the cellular phone terminal unit with the peripheral information stored in the database (e.g., the employee is at OO station).

The Kunii and Watters references operate under very different principals,

and no combination of the two references would make the claimed invention obvious. Notably, neither reference has a database for storing peripheral information and location names <u>that have been correlated with each other as a plurality of sets</u>. The Examiner has suggested this feature is taught in Kunii at column 6, lines 25-35; however, the conclusion is simply not correct. As the Examiner will recognize, the Kunii reference is related to a radio device whereby the user can more quickly identify the stations which play the type of music he or she wants to listen to. The user will enter the state in which he or she is located (see S1 in Figures 3 and 4) and based on the stations identified during a seek operation (see S3 in Figures 3 and 4) he or she can locate the city or area he or she is located in and identify the stations, for example, that play country or pop music in that city. At the outset, the city is not a "location" as contemplated by the present invention; however, more importantly, the preset channels playing country or pop music are not akin to peripheral information and location names that have been correlated with each other as a plurality of sets. Rather, Kunii identifies a number of options for music or listening which may (or may not) be available to a person on his or her car radio when he or she is in the general vicinity of a particular city, but it does not store as a "plurality of sets", "location names" corresponding to particular "peripheral information". That is, with Kunii, you have not located where your car is other than it is in the general vicinity of a particular city (the received signal strength is not paired with a specific location), and to function correctly, you must first enter the state or other information (e.g., south or north Florida) into the receiver prior to having it perform its locating operations. As the Examiner has recognized, Kunii is unrelated to a cellular telephone location, and the Examiner relies on Watters for this function. However, Watter is based on locationing being determined by time difference of arrival (TDOA) measurements (see the identified paragraph in column 3, lines 29-45 where it is explained that the mobile positions are determined by TDOA measurements). Thus, like Kunii, Watters does not show or suggest a database where peripheral information and location names that have been correlated with each other <u>as a plurality of sets</u>. Thus any combination of Kunii and Watters would not make the claimed invention obvious (i.e., no combination would allow one to remotely determine that a person carrying a cell phone is located at OO
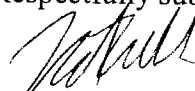
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station based on the peripheral information obtained from the cell phone and its comparison to stored sets of locations names and peripheral information).

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the application be reconsidered, that claims 1-12 be allowed, and that the application be passed to issue.

Should the Examiner find the application to be other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned at the local telephone number listed below to discuss any other changes deemed necessary in a telephonic or personal interview.

A provisional petition is hereby made for any extension of time necessary for the continued pendency during the life of this application. Please charge any fees for such provisional petition and any deficiencies in fees and credit any overpayment of fees to Attorney's Deposit Account No. 50-2041.

Respectfully submitted,

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